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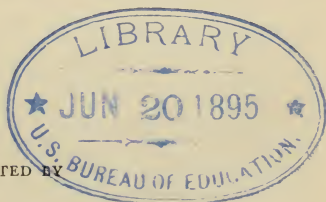
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THE WATERLOO SERIES.

PICTURESQUE

Geographical Readers.

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FIRST STANDARD.

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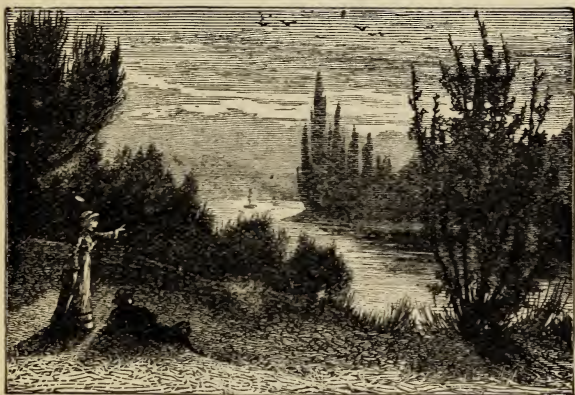
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GEOGRAPHICAL READER

FOR STANDARD I.

LESSON 1. THE LAND.



1. *Fred.* I am glad we are to learn a new lesson to-day. It is about the world on which we live ; is it not, Sir ?

2. *Teacher.* Yes, my boy ; and

also about the water which covers a great deal of our world.

3. *Ben.* Is not our world also called the earth ?

4. Yes ; and some of the earth is so firm and hard that we can walk on it. We call it land.

5. *Fr.* But we cannot walk on the water : its parts move about when we touch them.

6. We shall learn about plants and trees that grow on the land which is far away, as well as about those which we find in the fields near us.

7. *Ben.* I have heard, Sir, that rice and sugar grow in places where it is very hot.

8. That is true : and, besides, in some of those hot parts of the earth lions and tigers are found.

9. *Fr.* Are not some parts of the earth very cold, Sir?

10. Yes, some lands are so cold that ice and snow are seen on the ground nearly all the year round.

11. *Ben.* Shall we learn about the land where black men live, and where monkeys climb the trees to get nuts and other fruit?

12. We shall learn all this and much more by-and-bye. But we can learn some Geography when we walk on the hills, in the fields, or by the side of the river.

13. *Fr.* Geography! That is a long word! But I shall like Geography if it tells us such things about the world on which we live.

The earth is very large, and is made up of land and water.

Some parts of the earth are hot; some are very cold.

The land is firm and hard;

The waters move and flow;

Some lands are hot, and some are cold

With frost and ice and snow.

land
earth
firm

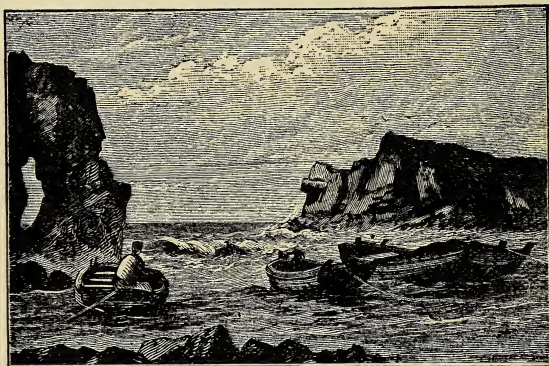
wa-ter
riv-ers
su-gar

li-ons
ti-gers
mon-keys

trees
plants
grows

LESSON 2.

THE SEA.



1. 'Have you ever seen the sea?' said Fred.

2. 'Yes, I have,' said Ben;

‘and a grand sight it was. There was water, water, water as far as you could see for miles and miles.’

3. ‘Is it not fine to see the waves roll over and over, and to hear them roar as they dash on the beach?’

4. ‘Indeed, it is very fine, Fred; but I found the water of the sea quite salt. I did not like the taste of it.’

5. ‘The water in our river is not salt. Yet I have been told that all rivers run into the sea.’

6. ‘Well,’ said Ben, ‘that seems strange. But our Teacher will tell us more about that when we have our lessons.’

7. ‘The little streams and brooks run into the rivers, but the ponds do not run away. How is that, Ben?’

8. 'You see, Fred, that a pond has a bank of clay all round it. If we dig away the bank the water will run down just like the brook.'

9. 'I was told one day that a very large pond was called a lake.'

10. 'Oh yes, Fred; and I have seen a picture of a lake. It had land all round it, like the pond. There were boats and ships with sails on the lake. It was a very large lake.'

Ponds and lakes have land all around them.

Rivers, streams, and brooks run on till they reach the sea.

The sea covers a great part of our world.

Onward do the rivers flow;
 Downward to the sea they go.
 Foaming waves roll in and roar
 As they dash upon the shore.

sea	teach-er	waves	brooks
grand	pic-ture	roar	ponds
sight	les-sons	taste	streams

LESSON 3.

EAST, WEST, NORTH, AND SOUTH.



1. Fred and Ben one day went out for a walk. Their Teacher told them that they could learn much from the fields, the hills, and the streams in their way. The boys were very glad to hear this.

2. 'Now we have left the school,' said their Teacher,

‘which of you can tell me where it is?’

3. ‘Behind us, Sir,’ said Ben.

4. ‘Then let us turn round. Is the school behind us now?’

5. ‘No, Sir, it is in front of us now that we have turned round.’

6. ‘Do you see that tree on our right hand?’

7. ‘Yes, Sir; but if we turn round again, then the tree will be on our left hand,’ said Ben.

8. ‘Just so: and thus you see that it will not do to say that a place is to the right, or left, or behind, or in front of us, in all cases.’

9. ‘Then, Sir, what will it be best for us to say?’ said Fred.

10. ‘Have you ever heard of east, west, north, and south?’

11. 'Oh yes, Sir! I have often heard that the cold wind was from the north; or from the east when it was cold and dry.'

12. 'And I know that the wind from the south is warm, and that the west wind often brings rain,' said Ben.

13. 'You are both quite right, my boys. East, west, north, and south are called *Points of the Compass*, or the *chief* points. They do not change as right and left do by our turning round.

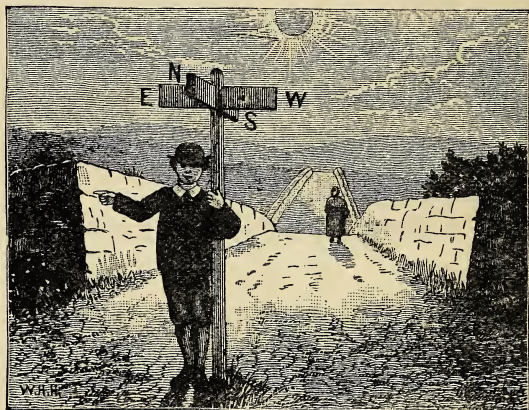
The points of the compass are used to help us to show the direction of places on the earth.

North and South, and East and West,
Never move but always rest;
These four chief points we all must know,
That we may tell which way to go.

fields	turn-ed	di-rec-tion	chief
learn	be-hind	com-pass	heard
school	no-tice	pla-ces	sight

LESSON 4.

HOW TO FIND EAST, WEST, NORTH, AND SOUTH.



1. 'East, West, North, and South are sometimes called the *cardinal* points. We will now see how we can find these chief points. The sun helps us to tell where they are in the daytime.'

2. 'The sun! Well, I know that the sun rises in the east and sets in the west,' said Ben.

3. 'We shall learn more about that some day ; but the sun helps us best at mid-day or noon. The sun is then, to us, always in the south.'

4. 'So we shall face the north, Sir, if we turn our backs to the sun at noon ?'

5. 'That is so, my boy ; and the east will then be on the right hand, and the west will be on the left hand.'

6. 'Now if we take our slates and mark **N** for north on the top, where shall we put **S** for south ?'

7. 'We must put **S** under it at the foot of the slate,' said Ben, quickly.

8. 'Quite right ; and we must mark **E** for east on the right-hand side, and **W** for west on the left.'

LESSON 5.

THE SUN.

My God, who makes the sun to
know

His proper hour to rise,
And, to give light to all below,
Doth send him round the
skies.

When from the chambers of the
east,

His morning race begins,
He never tires nor stops to rest,
But round the world he
shines.

So, like the sun, would I fulfil
The duties of each day ;
Begin my work betimes, and
still

March on my heavenly way.

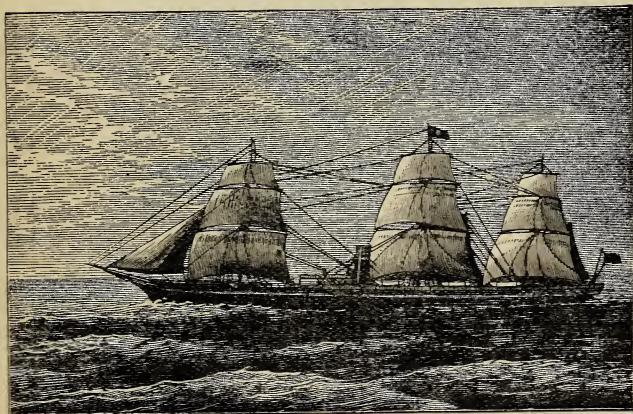
At mid-day or noon the sun is always in the south to us in England.

When we turn our faces towards the north the east is on our right hand, the west is on our left hand, and the south is then behind us.

light	pro-per	march-ing	skies
world	cham-ber	ful-fil	points
march	du-ties	be-times	race
know	morn-ing	heav-en-ly	round
guide	be-low	to-wards	ris-es
right	west-ern	some-times	be-gin
shines	o-pen	Eng-land	a-cross

LESSON 6.

THE MARINER'S COMPASS, OR SAILOR'S GUIDE.



1. 'I will now tell you another way of finding the east, the west, the north, and the

south. For you know we do not see the sun at night.'

2. 'And in the daytime it is often so cloudy that the sun cannot be seen.'

3. 'There is a wonderful stone called a loadstone, or magnet. By this we can at all times find where the North is; and when we know this point we can at once tell where the other three chief points are.'

4. 'Oh, yes; I know what a magnet is. I can lift up nails and pieces of iron with it.'

5. 'The magnet or bar, when placed so that it can move freely, will always turn so as to point to the north, or nearly so. This is what makes the magnet so useful.'

6 'That is strange! But will

a small magnet point to the north as well as a large magnet?

7. 'Large magnets and small magnets all point in the same direction. But a small one is mostly used, and it is called the needle.'

8. 'I think I have seen a needle, Sir, in something called a *compass*.'

9. Yes, the magnet or needle is placed below the card on which the points of the compass are printed, as shown in the picture on next page. The centre of the round card is placed on an upright pin, so that the needle can turn very freely.'

10. 'Then, Sir, I suppose the needle moves round with the card on the point of the pin, or pivot. The needle points

to the north, so that the sailor always knows which way to steer his ship.'

11. 'You are quite right, Ben ; but the sailors can tell not only which is the north, but also every other point of the compass.'

12. 'And must all mariners learn the names of all these points, Sir ?'

13. 'Yes, Fred ; and every sailor lad must know them all, and say them one after another in order.'



14. 'How many points are there ?'

15. 'Count them. You will find thirty-two ; eight in each quarter.'

The magnet points always nearly to the north.
By the help of the magnet mariners can find their way by night as well as by day.

The thirty-two points marked on the compass must be known by all good sailors.

The loadstone is the sailor's guide
By night as well as day;
It helps him o'er the trackless tide
To steer his lonely way.

an-o-ther	cen-tre	print-ed	sup-pose
cloud-y	nee-dle	piv-ot	al-ways
load-stone	free-ly	track-less	car-di-nal
mag-net	use-ful	point-ing	won-der-ful

LESSON 7.

THE STAR IN THE NORTH.

1. 'How did sailors find their way by night long, long ago?'

2. 'In old times, when the use of the magnet or needle was not known, sailors were guided by the stars.'

3. 'The stars ! The stars seem to rise and to set just like the sun.'

4. 'Yes ! Many of the stars rise in the east, and set in the west ; but there is one bright star which is always in the north.'

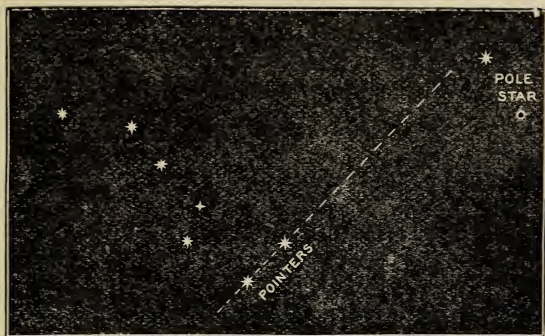
5. 'Is that bright star called the Pole Star ?'

6. 'That is right, Ben. How did you know its name ?'

7. 'One dark night my brother showed me six or seven bright stars near each other. He called two of them "pointers." He said that they always point to the North Pole Star.'

8. 'The sailor who looks towards that star has his face towards the north.'

9. 'Then it will be easy for him to find any of the points of the compass when he knows which is the north.'



THE POLE STAR AND POINTERS.

10. 'If a traveller on the land should lose his way, he may find it again when he sees the bright Pole Star shining in the northern sky.'

11. 'I shall watch the stars to-night,' said Fred; 'I, too, will find the Pole Star.'

lose	ea-sy	guid-ed	know
each	sev-en	broth-er	known
night	to-wards	point-ers	showed
watch	al-ways	north-ern	shi-ning

LESSON 8.

TWINKLE, TWINKLE, LITTLE STAR.

I.

TWINKLE, twinkle, little star,
How I wonder what you are,
Up above the world so high,
Like a diamond in the sky.

II.

When the blazing sun is gone,
And the shades of night come
on,
Then you show your little light,
Twinkle, twinkle, all the night.

III.

Then the sailor in his bark,
Thanks you for your tiny spark ;
He could not see which way
to go
If you did not twinkle so.

IV.

In the dark blue sky you keep,
And often through my curtains
peep,
For you never shut your eye
Till the sun is in the sky.

V.

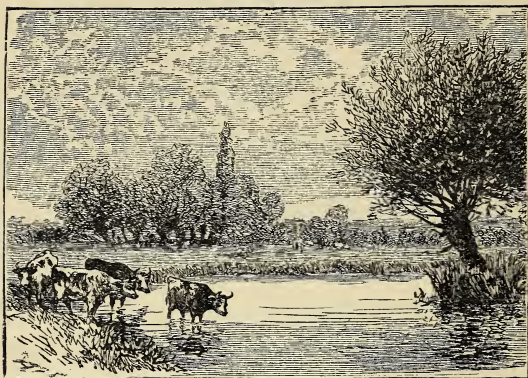
As your bright and tiny spark
Lights the traveller in the dark,
Though I know not what you
are,
Twinkle, twinkle, little star.

The stars are not really little. They seem to be so small because they are so very far away.

The stars are always shining, by day as well as by night. But their little light cannot be seen when the sun is shining with a brighter light.

ti-ny	spark	gone	di-a-mond
blaz-ing	shades	blue	twin-kle
lit-tle	though	lights	sail-or
cur-tains	through	bright	trav-el-ler

LESSON 9.
ABOUT THE LAND.



1. The surface or outside of the earth is made up of land and water. The firm land is called solid, but the soft and flowing water is fluid.

2. On the solid land we build our houses, grow our corn, and feed our sheep and cattle.

3. Corn is grown in our fields. We plant hedges, or fix

a wall or a fence, round these fields, so that horses and cattle may not run over them and hurt the crops.

4. Grass is grown in meadows and on the *downs* or slopes of hills. Sheep and cattle feed on this grass. When the grass is cut down and dried in the sunshine it becomes *hay*.

5. Many trees sometimes grow together in *woods*. A large wood is called a *forest*. Trees that bear fruit are grown in orchards, and often also in gardens with flowers.

6. An open piece of ground is a *common*. There is much grass on many commons. Where the common is small and near a village it is called a *Green*.

7. Many places in England

have a Green on which boys can play in the long bright days of summer.

8. There are also large parks, in which herds of deer are sometimes to be found.

9. A very hard sort of earth is called *stone*. Great rocks are formed of stone.

10. *Clay* is a soft kind of earth. *Sand* can be moved about with ease.

11. *Chalk* is a sort of white earth, and *slate* is a rock of a blue colour.

12. The place where the land meets the sea is called the *shore*.

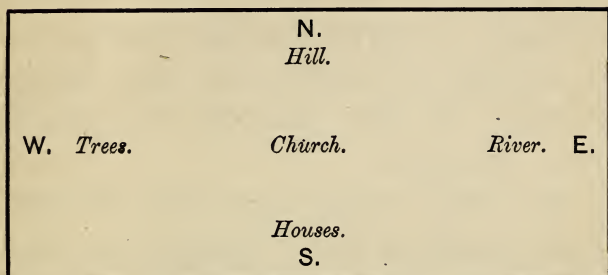
There are many sorts of earth. Some are hard and some are soft. Rocks are of many colours.

Plants and trees of many kinds grow on land.

flu-id	mead-ows	for-est	sur-face
hous-es	cat-tle	out-er	be-neath
hedg-es	com-mon	or-chard	sun-shine

LESSON 10.

USE OF THE CARDINAL POINTS.



1. 'Now let us see if we can make use of what we know about the points of the compass.'

2. 'We will begin with the *Church*. Let us write this word in the middle of the slate.'

3. 'The high ground is north of the church: we will write *Hill* on the top of the slate. Now, what is there in the west?'

4. 'Some *Trees*, Sir, and on the east there is a *River*.'

5. 'That is right. Now we can tell our friends that there is a church in the middle of our village, a river to the east, and a clump of trees to the west. South of the church we mark the *Houses*.'

6. 'We will now see if we can mark a few things in this room in the same way.'

7. 'I will begin with the *table* that is in the middle of the room.'

8. 'And I will mark *desk* under the south window. I know it is south because the sun always shines straight through it at twelve o'clock.'

9. 'Very good, my boys. Under the opposite wall we will have a *chair*, a *mat* by the door on the east, and a *box* under the western wall. Now the objects

in the room will be marked on the slate in this way :

N.			
<i>Chair.</i>			
W.	<i>Box.</i>	<i>Table.</i>	<i>Mat.</i> E
<i>Desk.</i>			
S.			

The north is opposite to the south, and the east is opposite to the west.

If a hill lie to the north of a church, then the church will lie to the south of the hill.

When Fred is coming from the west he is walking towards the east.

be-cause	mid-dle	vil-lage	op-po-site
straight	west-ern	wind-ow	de-light
through	ob-jects	man-ner	sun-ny

LESSON 11.

THE WINDS.

I.

WHICH is the wind that brings the cold ?

The wind from the *North* brings frost and snow ;

And the sheep all scamper away
to the fold
When the wind from the north
begins to blow.

II.

Which is the wind that brings
the heat?
'Tis the wind from the *South*;
and the corn will grow,
And cherries ripen and grapes
grow sweet,
When the wind from the south
begins to blow.

III.

Which is the wind that brings
the rain?
'Tis the wind from the *West*;
and soft and low

The birdies sing o'er mead and
 plain,
 When the wind from the west
 begins to blow.

IV.

Which is the wind that dries
 the ground?
 'Tis the wind from the *East*;
 and farmers know,
 When the dust flies over the
 fields around,
 That then is the time the seed
 to sow.

Winds blow from all the points of the compass.

The chief points are North, East, South, and West.

The east wind is a cold and dry wind that comes from the east. The warm south wind comes from the south.

be-gins
 cher-ries
 a-round

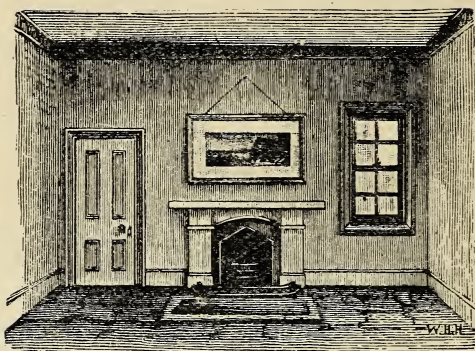
flies
 plain
 mead

dries
 ground
 grapes

sheep
 dust
 sweet

LESSON 12.

PICTURES.



1. 'We will now see what we can learn from this picture. It is the inside wall of a room.'

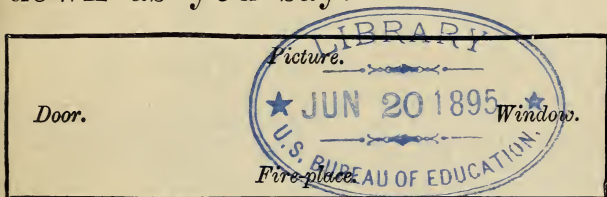
2. 'There is the door, the fire-place, the window, and a picture.'

3. 'Now let us write on the slate the names of these things in their proper places. We will mark them in the same way as we marked the church and other things in the village.'

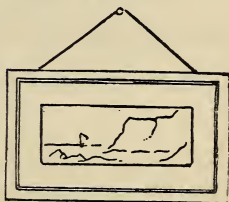
4. 'We must place the picture above the fire-place.'

5. 'Let the door be on one side and the window on the other.'

6. 'Here they are, Sir, written down as you say.'



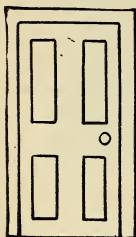
7. 'That is quite right. Now let us try to draw on paper the shape of these four things as well as we can. We will first mark the picture, and show the frame and the string by which it hangs from the nail in the wall.'



8. 'I think I can make the shape of the window, Sir; will this do?'



9. 'It is very well done; and now, Fred, you must draw the door.'



10. 'Here it is, Sir; will these lines do?'

11. 'Yes, that is a very good outline indeed.'



'I will finish with another of the fire-place. Our four outlines are well done.'

A picture is a sort of view.

An outline shows only the shape or form.

pic-ture	pa-per	writ-ten	string
fire-place	pro-per	in-side	shapes
out-line	les-son	fin-ish	friends

LESSON 13.

PLANS.



1. 'Now let us place our door, picture, window, and fire-place on one sheet of paper. This will show the four objects of the picture in *outline*.'

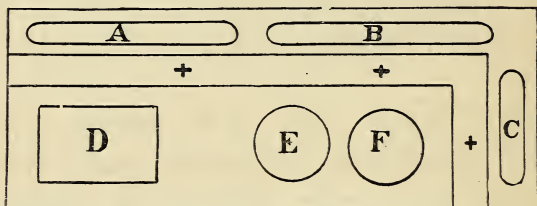
2. 'I think I know what you mean, Sir. A picture has the outlines filled up, has it not?'

3. 'Yes, my boy; and objects marked by lines in this way make what is called a *plan*.'

4. 'Last week I saw a plan of

a garden, Sir; I could tell the shape of the flower-beds and the paths by the plan.'

5. 'Very good. Let us look at this plan of a garden. The walls are marked by the four outer straight lines. Now I



dare say you all know what the other lines are meant for.'

6. 'I think the lines with a + between them mark the paths, do they not?'

7. 'Yes, Ben; and can Fred tell me what the ovals A, B, and C, and the square marked D, are meant to show?'

8. 'Are they for garden-plots, Sir?'

9. 'Yes; and the space round them is for a grass-plot or small lawn.'

10. 'And are the round marks E and F for garden-plots too, Sir?'

11. 'Now I see you know what a *plan* is and how to make one. You will soon learn how to draw them of the right size.'

A plan is a sort of outline. The form or shape of a house, a garden-plot, a field, or a park may be shown by a plan.

Each clever girl and little man
Must know the meaning of a plan,
And on his slate the lines can mark
To show a garden, field, or park.

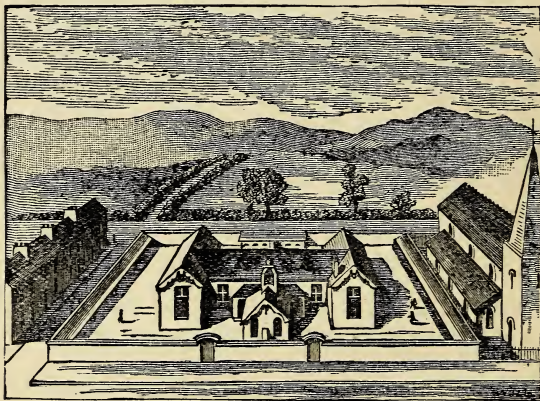
out-er	marks	square	fields
spa-ces	gar-den	paths	meant
flow-er	o-vals	lawn	climb

LESSON 14.

PLAN AND PICTURE OF A SCHOOL.

1. One day the boys saw a picture of their school, and also a plan of it which their Teacher had drawn on the black-board.

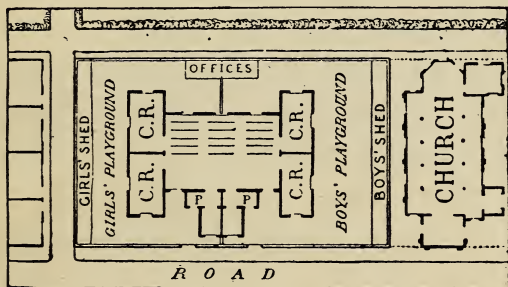
2. Here is the picture.



3. We see the school, the play-ground, and the streets, just as they would look if we were higher than the wall in front of them.

4. But the plan shows the shape of the buildings and play-ground as if seen from above.

5. We can tell from the plan that the school house has a large room and four class-rooms—two at each end.



6. The doors are in the porches at the south side of the school. From them you can pass into the cloak-rooms, where the boys and girls hang up their caps and other things.

7. In the play-ground, which

is round the school, there are sheds for shelter from the rain.

8. In the road at the front of the school are the two gates at which the children enter.

9. On the east of the school stands the village church.

10. On the west are houses in which some of the children live.

11. To the north of the school there is a lane with a hedge and trees growing on one side, and far away are the hills.

12. The boys tried to draw a plan of the school and playground like that which their Teacher had made on the board.

13. Fred made his plan on a large slate, but Ben's plan was drawn on a small slate. Each of the boys was pleased to show his work.

14. 'Well done!' said their Teacher. 'Your plans are both right. Each plan shows the shapes of the rooms very well.'

15. 'The lines in Ben's plan are all shorter than those on Fred's slate, yet the two plans are alike.'

16. 'I see, I see,' said Fred. 'We can make small plans and large plans as we please.'

17. 'Yes,' said Ben, 'just as we may have large pictures or small pictures of the same thing.'

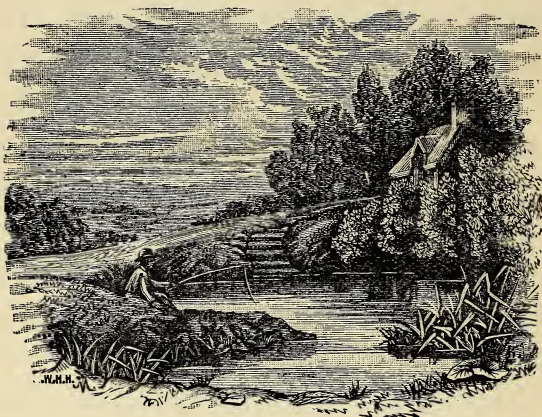
A plan of a school shows the shape of the rooms, and sometimes the places of doors and windows.

Plans can be made large or small.

church	play-ground	chil-dren	teach-er
school	class-rooms	en-ter	grow-ing
hedge	porch-es	shel-ter	vil-lage

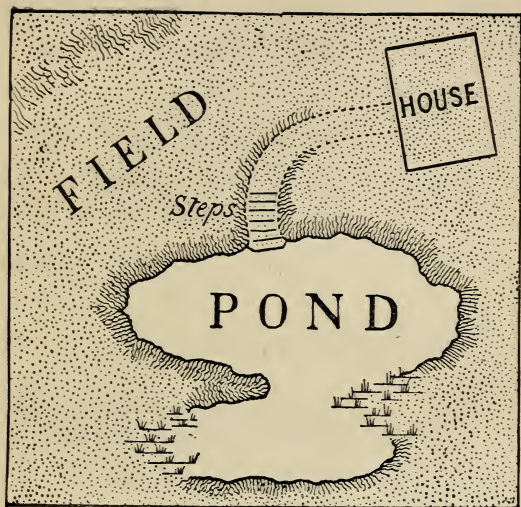
LESSON 15

MAPS.



1. 'No one can know much of geography without maps. So we must try to learn the use of maps, and what the marks on them mean. These pictures will help us.'

2. 'The picture of the pond on the left-hand page is shown in outline on the right, is it not, Sir?'



3. 'Yes, Ben ; and this outline we may call a MAP.'

4. 'Then, Sir, a map is very nearly the same as a plan.'

5. 'A map is very much the same as a plan ; but the word *plan* is used for rooms, houses, buildings, and gardens, while a *map* is used for places such as

islands, countries, lakes, rivers, seas, and any large parts of the world.'

6. 'We can see the shape of the pond by the map, and where the steps are that lead up from the bank to the house.'

7. 'And the short lines on the left-hand corner show the mound.'

8. 'They do. And hills are shown on maps by lines of this sort.'

9. 'I think, Sir, you said that a lake is a very large pond.'

10. 'You are quite right, Ben.'

A lake is water with land around it.

Hills and mountains are high parts of the land.

A Map is a sort of plan that shows the shape of a country.

gar-dens	build-ings	mound	with-out
riv-ers	coun-tries	round	jour-ney
is-lands	cor-ner	banks	safe-ly

LESSON 16.

R I V E R S .

See from lofty mountains,
And from lower hills,
Gushing from their fountains
Flow the tiny rills.

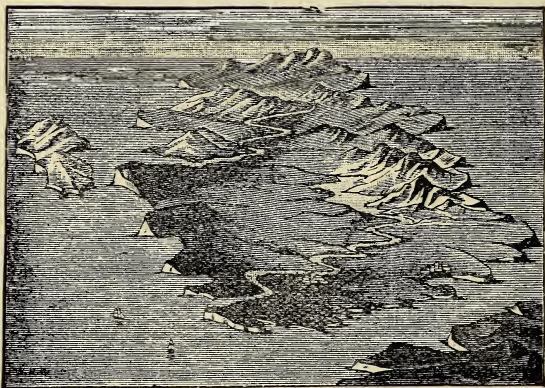
In the wider valley
Where these streamlets meet,
See the brimming river
Gliding at our feet ;
Widening as it wanders
Through the fruitful plain,
Rich in flocks and pastures,
Rich in golden grain.

Onward to the ocean,
Borne upon the tide,
See the ships, deep laden,
Sailing in their pride.

brim-ming	wi-den-ing	gold-en	fruit-ful
sail-ing	glid-ing	pas-tures	foun-tains
gush-ing	wan-ders	o-cean	moun-tains

LESSON 17.

MORE ABOUT MAPS.



1. 'I dare say you can now tell me what is meant by these two pictures.'

2. 'Yes, Sir ; I think I can. One is a map, and is the outline of the picture on the left.'

3. 'Is not this the picture of an island?'

4. 'It is, and you know that the word *island* means land that



has water all round it. Now look at the picture and also at the map.'

5. 'I can see on the right hand the short lines that mark the place of the hills and mountains.'

6 'And is the winding line on the left meant to show the river?'

7. 'Yes ; the river runs out of the lake into a small *bay*.'

8. 'What is the name of the line where the land meets the water?'

9. 'That line on the shore is called the *coast-line*. It is the chief line on the map of any land that borders on the sea. The coast line shows where



the land ends and the water begins.'

10. 'I think, Sir, I have seen on some maps a blue mark for the water.'

11. Yes, blue or some other tint. The sea coast is also marked by fine lines when the water is not shown by a colour.'

12. 'Are there any marks made on maps to show where the towns are?'

13. 'Large towns are often marked by rings, ○; and small towns by dots, ●. On some maps very large towns and cities are marked by squares, □.

A map shows the shape of some part of the earth. The coast or shore is where the sea and land meet.

coast	wind-ing	man-ner	beach
shore	o-pen-ing	mark-ed	spray
blue	be-gins	sun-ny	squares.

LESSON 18,

RAIN AND RIVERS.

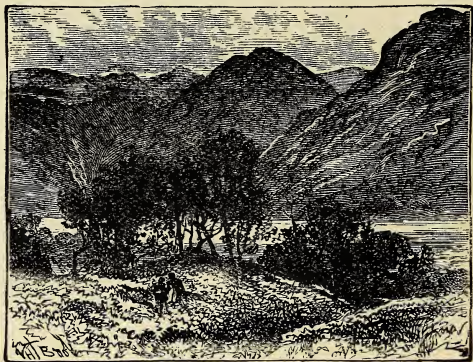
1. Rain falls from the clouds. The rain helps the grass and all kinds of plants to grow.

2. A great deal of the rain soaks into the ground. Some of the rain runs away on the

ground in little rills and stream-lets.

3. These small streams meet and join as they flow, and thus they get larger and larger.

4. Many small streams thus



meet and form *rivers*. A river is a large stream. Some rivers are hundreds of miles long.

5. Streams and rivers flow on until at last they reach the sea.

6. The heat of the sun draws a great deal of water from the sea.

7. The water is drawn up in the form of vapour or steam. The same sort of thing takes place when we dry a damp cloth by the fire.

8. The vapour is drawn up by the heat of the sun from the sea, and from the rivers and lakes.

9. The clouds that we see floating in the air are formed from this vapour.

10. The vapour of the clouds falls in drops of rain, and so comes back again to the earth to form streams of water.

The heat of the sun draws water from the sea and from the moist land in the form of vapour.

The vapour forms clouds and falls upon the earth again in drops of rain.

rain	stream	ground	drawn
clouds	damp	steam	heat
drops	va-pour	larg-er	grass

LESSON 19.

SPRINGS.

1. 'A great part of the rain runs off the land in rills and streams to the sea. Now, where does the rest of the rain go?'

2. 'I think you said that it soaks into the earth, Sir.'

3. 'But do you think that the rain soaks into hard rocks, such as marble or granite?'

4. 'Not much, Sir. But it soaks into sands and soft kinds of earth.'

5. Yes ; and it will thus soak till it comes down to hard rocks : for below the sand, gravel, and all other kinds of light earth, are hard rocks.'

6. 'Then, Sir, as the water cannot get below these rocks, will you tell us what becomes of it?'

7. 'It fills up all the hollows under the ground till it can find its way out in valleys, or on the sides of hills, or in wells.'

8. 'Oh, Sir, do you mean springs and fountains?'

9. 'Yes; the rain that soaks into the earth rises again in the springs and fountains.'

10. 'Then, Sir, if there were no rain there would be no springs, and all the wells would be dry.'

Rain soaks into the earth and forms springs and fountains, which rise from the ground.

soaks	gran-ite	moun-tain	mar-ble
rocks	mois-ture	foun-tain	grav-el
springs	be-comes	val-ley	hol-lows

LESSON 20.

WELLS.

1. 'Shall we always find water if we dig pits in the ground?'

2. 'You will find water if you make the pit deep enough, but in some lands wells have to be dug to a great depth.'

3. 'It must be hard work to lift a pail of water from such wells. The rope must be a long one to reach the bottom.'

4. 'Yes. A strong man would soon be tired. In those countries horses are often used to draw up the water.'

5. 'Horses, Sir! How can horses hoist water from such deep wells? Please tell us how this can be done?'

6. 'The end of the long

rope is fastened to the horse; a boy then leads him away in a straight line. When the bucket is thus pulled to the top, the horse stops. Again and again the empty pail is let down; and so the flocks and herds have water from the wells when the running streams are dried up.'

great
depth

leads
please

buck-et
fast-ened

streams
straight

LESSON 21.

THE DEEP WELL.

1. 'I have seen a donkey draw water from a very deep well in our own country.'

2. 'Where did you see that donkey? Did he pull up the bucket with a rope?'

3. 'Oh, no. He walked or trotted inside a large wheel. As the donkey made the wheel turn round, he wound up a rope which lifted a pail of water.'

4. 'We should all like to see that wonderful donkey.'

5. 'You will find him in an old castle in the Isle of Wight. This pleasant place is in the South of England.'

6. 'In most places in our country water is soon found by digging. On high ground, wells must often be made very deep.'

7. 'In the dark caves under some hills great lakes have been found. Water always sinks through the ground as low as it can go.'

once	e-nough	plea-sant	horse
herds	emp-ty	lift-ed	hoist
flocks	don-key	bot-tom	pulled
reach	cas-tle	fast-en	walked

LESSON 22.

HOT WELLS AND FIRE.



A BURNING MOUNTAIN, OR VOLCANO, NEAR A BAY.

1. 'The water which comes out of springs and wells is very cold, Sir.'

2. 'If our hands are warm

the water will feel cold. But the spring often seems to be warm when we are very cold.'

3. 'But are there any springs of water really hot, Sir?'

4. 'In some lands there are springs of boiling water. It comes up from the ground with clouds of steam.'

5. 'Is there fire under the ground?'

6. 'The rocks beneath must be very hot to make the water boil and rush up.'

7. 'Does the fire come up also? Do the rocks burn?'

8. 'The rocks are sometimes so hot that they melt, and the country is covered with smoke.'

9. 'I think I should be afraid to live in such a country as that,' said Ben.

10. 'Yet many people do live in countries where fire and smoke are seen on the tops or sides of the hills.'

ground	peo-ple	a-fraid	should
hands	some-times	re-al-ly	rocks
springs	be-neath	cov-ered	smoke

LESSON 23.

WARM COUNTRIES.

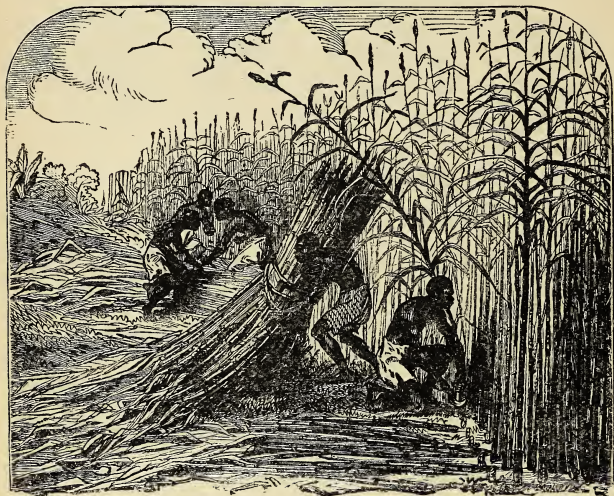
1. 'Do sugar and rice come from the countries where there are burning mountains?'

2. 'Rice and sugar and some other nice things grow in hot countries; but it is the sun that makes the land hot. Burning mountains may be found in countries covered with snow.'

3. 'Does the sun give more heat in some lands than in England?'

4. 'Yes. The sugar-cane

grows in countries where the weather is always warm. Almost every fine day is like our hottest day in summer.'



CUTTING THE SUGAR-CANE.

5. 'Is there no winter with snow, and ice on the pond?'

6. 'In some parts of the world the people never see ice or snow all the year.'

7. ‘The sun is high and nearly over their heads. But they have much rain ; it pours down in heavy showers for many weeks.

8. ‘The people rarely feel a dry cold wind. They never need great coats to keep them warm.

9. ‘Most plants grow best in those countries where there is much heat and plenty of water.

10. ‘Sugar, and rice, and many other plants cannot grow in our land. Our winter is too cold for such plants as these.’

plen-ty
su-gar
nev-er
rare-ly

heads
pours
where
plants

grows
need
does
great

burn-ing
hot-test
wea-ther
coun-tries

LESSON 24.

MONKEYS.

1. 'Do monkeys live in the countries where it is always hot?'



FUNNY MONKEYS.

2. 'Yes. Monkeys with long tails and monkeys with short tails all live in hot countries.'

3. 'The trees of the forest are often close to each other. The monkeys climb from branch

to branch, and travel from tree to tree for many miles.

4. 'They find nuts for their food, and the noise of their chatter is often very great.

5. 'When there has been much rain, the land is covered with water ; but the monkeys still can run about in the trees.

6. 'When a small river flows through the forest, the monkeys tie themselves together with their long tails, and swing to the other side of the narrow stream.

7. 'One of them tries to catch a branch of a tree. When he has caught it, he holds it tight with his hands, and the long string of monkeys makes a bridge.

8. 'Over this bridge all the

chatterers pass, and then the last monkey lets go the branch, and swings across the river.

9. 'These funny monkeys could not live in a land where there is much cold.'

tails	fun-ny	trav-el	short
climb	mon-keys	chat-ter	noise
bridge	nar-row	to-ge-ther	swings
caught	them-selves	heav-y	branch

LESSON 25.

BEASTS IN HOT COUNTRIES.

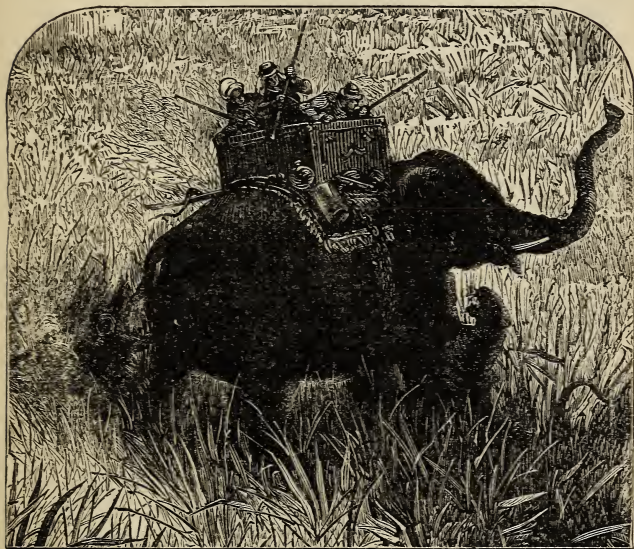
1. 'Are all lions and tigers found in warm countries?'

2. 'Tigers and lions and many other animals cannot bear the cold winds of winter.'

3. 'The biggest beast that lives on the land is also found only in countries where the air is warm.'

4. 'Do you know what is the name of this large animal?'

5. 'I think it is the elephant.'



MEN ON AN ELEPHANT HUNTING THE TIGER.

6. 'Yes. Some elephants are so high, that men who wish to ride on their backs get up by the help of a ladder.

7. 'Elephants are very strong.

When they are tame they are useful to carry great burdens.'

8. 'But are there no large beasts in cold countries?'

9. 'Animals that eat grass cannot live where snow lies on the ground always. The white bear is a big beast that lives in cold countries.'

10. 'In the seas near those lands of frost and snow the whale is found. This is the largest animal in all the world.'

li-ons	beasts	know	lar-gest
ti-gers	frost	strong	big-gest
car-ry	white	warm	an-i-mal
lad-der	high	bur-den	el-e-phant

LESSON 26.—THE WHALE.

I.

In the northern sea, where it is
 very cold,
 The Whale is found by our
 sailors bold ;

There does he sport in his kingly
glee,
Bounding along in the deep,
deep sea.

II.

Great is the danger in catching
the Whale,
He can toss up a boat with a
dash of his tail ;
Or by rolling and plunging,
mighty and free,
Sink it in the waves of the deep,
deep sea.

III.

Down below the waters the
Whale will go,
But up to the surface he must
come to blow ;
If then he is wounded away goes
he,
Diving to the bottom of the
deep, deep sea.

IV.

Then the watchful sailors wait
to see him rise,
And they chase him again to
make him their prize,
Until he is weary, and no longer
can flee,
And floats, a little island, on the
deep, deep sea.

V.

From the seas of the north, from
danger and toil,
The seamen come home with a
ship-load of oil ;
But after the winter they sail
again with glee,
To chase other whales through
the deep, deep sea.

whale	might-y	watch-ful	bound-ing
waves	king-ly	sea-men	catch-ing
goes	wea-ry	sur-face	plung-ing

LESSON 27.

PLACES IN WHICH PEOPLE DWELL.



A VILLAGE IN AFRICA.

1. 'Do the boys and girls that live in hot countries dwell in houses like ours?'

2. 'In some countries there are no houses of brick or stone.'

3. 'Then how do these people build their houses?'

4. 'Some live in tents, which

they can easily put up and take down.'

5. 'Why do they want to take down their tents when they have once spread them?'

6. 'Because such people have to wander about from place to place, in order to find grass for their flocks and herds.'

7. 'But do they never stay where there is much pasture?'

8. 'Where there is always plenty of grass the people need not wander far with their flocks. Villages of huts, made of strong posts and branches of trees, are found in countries where rain falls to make streams of water.'

9. 'The huts are covered with leaves or with reeds, which are laid on the top, so as to keep out the rain.'

10. 'Many of the black people in Africa dwell in huts like these. They never make one room above another, and so they need not go up stairs.'

dwell	hous-es	eas-i-ly	build
brick	or-der	vil-la-ges	posts
stone	wan-der	an-oth-er	which
stairs	pas-ture	Af-ri-ca	spread

LESSON 28

ABOUT COLD LANDS IN THE NORTH.

1. 'How do children live in the very cold lands of the North?'

2. 'There are very few boys and girls in countries that are almost always covered with snow.'

3. 'Travellers may cross the ice for many days or weeks,

and yet never see any of the people.

4. 'But men and women and children are sometimes found. They are all very short, and their clothes are made of the warm furs of animals.

5. 'The white bear, the fox, the deer, the seal, and many other animals are caught in those cold countries.

6. 'The little boys and girls never eat any bread, for no corn can grow there.

7. 'Their chief food is the flesh of the animals which they catch on the land, or in the water.'

bear	a-long	coun-tries	bread
home	wo-men	wound-ed	catch
clothes	al-ways	child-ren	caught
seal	al-most	cov-ered	through

LESSON 29.

THE LITTLE ESKIMO.



ENGLISH TRAVELLERS AND ESKIMO.

1. ' Sometimes there come to those cold lands thousands and thousands of birds, and every little Eskimo learns to shoot them with his bow.

2. ' No great trees grow in those countries. The people cannot make their houses of wood.

3. 'The Eskimo often sleeps in a house of snow, and is covered over with skins whose long fur will keep even the baby warm.

4. 'These clever little people make their small boats of bones and skins, and go out in them to fish when the sea is quite rough.

5. 'These skin boats are sewn together with bones for needles, and strips of skin for thread.

6. 'Englishmen in their travels have often met with these little Eskimo people in the far north, and have found them kind.

7. 'Well done, little Eskimo!'

boys	furs	thou-sands	lit-tle	birds
girls	skins	an-i-mals	clev-er	flesh
sewn	learns	to-ge-ther	wo-men	sleep
whose	strips	nee-dles	ev-er-y	those
boats	weeks	Es-ki-mo	children	short

LESSON 30.

THE NORTH WIND IN WINTER.

I.

THE north wind doth blow,
And we shall have snow,
And what will the robin do
then, poor thing ?
He will sit in a barn,
And keep himself warm,
And hide his head under his
wing, poor thing !

II.

The north wind doth blow,
And we shall have snow,
And what will the swallow do
then, poor thing ?
Oh, do you not know,
He is gone, long ago,
To a country much warmer
than ours, poor thing ?

III.

The north wind doth blow,
And we shall have snow,
And what will the honey-bee
do, poor thing ?
In his hive he will stay,
Till the cold's passed away,
For he will come out in the
spring, poor thing.

IV.

The north wind doth blow,
And we shall have snow,
And what will the dormouse
do then, poor thing ?
Rolled up like a ball,
In his nest snug and small,
He will sleep till warm weather
comes back, poor thing !

V.

The north wind doth blow,
And we shall have snow,

And what will the children do
then, poor things ?

When lessons are done,
They will jump, skip, and run,
And play till they make them-
selves warm, poor things !

rob-in	snow	rolled	swal-low
him-self	snug	warm	hon-ey
chil-dren	skip	small	dor-mouse
spring	done	things	them-selves

LESSON 31.

FAR-OFF LANDS IN THE EAST.

1. 'Are all the people in the
world either white or black ?'

2. 'In some countries far
away the people have skins of
a yellow colour.'

3. 'Are these people with
yellow skins called Chinese ?'

4. 'Many of them live in
China, but there are others
besides the Chinese.'

5. 'Do the yellow people live in huts or tents?'

6. 'Oh, no. The Chinese knew long ago how to build large houses and lofty towers. They are very clever.'

black	be-sides	yel-low	there
tents	a-way	col-our	knew
white	Chi-nese	peo-ple	world

LESSON 32.

TEA, SILK, AND SUGAR-CANDY.

1. 'Do we get tea from the country of the Chinese?'

2. 'The leaves of the tea plant are brought in boxes from China. Our finest tea-cups are called *china*, because the best cups used to come from China.'

3. 'Do these yellow people send us anything besides tea and tea-cups?'

4. 'Yes. We get silk and sugar, and sugar-candy.'



A CHINESE SCHOOL-BOY.

5. 'How is silk made in China?'

6. 'The silk-worms make the fine silken threads, and the people gather them. The trees

on which the silk-worm lives grow well in China.'

7. 'I think the Chinese must be very clever, if they found out how to weave silk and make sugar-candy.'

weave	sug-ar	ei-ther	thing
leaves	ga-ther	can-dy	think
drink	tea-cups	tow-ers	silk
threads	fin-est	clev-er	worms

LESSON 33.

ABOUT THE RED INDIANS.

1. 'Black people live in Africa. Yellow people live in China. Are there people in the world of any other colour?'

2. 'There are some people who are called Red Indians. Their skin is nearly of the colour of copper.'

3. 'Do they build huts or houses?'

4. 'The Red Indians dwell in tents, for they have to wander from place to place.'

5. 'Have they to feed flocks of sheep, and herds of cattle?'

6. 'The Red Indians must get their own food by hunting and fishing. They move their tents near to places where they may find wild animals.'

7. 'Do these hunters chase the wild beasts on horseback?'

8. 'Very few people can ride horses so well as some of these Indians.'

9. 'Do they shoot the beasts and birds with arrows?'

10. 'Once they had to shoot even the big buffalo with arrows. But now they have been taught by the white people the use of guns.'

11. The Red Indian calls his tent a wigwam. He likes to put feathers into his hair. He covers his dress and his tent



INDIANS IN A CANOE.

with funny pictures. His clothes are often made of the skins of wild beasts, and he is very clever in paddling a canoe.

hunt-er	place	feed	Ind-ians
hunt-ing	chase	ca-noe	ar-rows
fish-ing	shoot	birds	wig-wam
feath-ers	taught	beasts	buf-fa-lo

LESSON 34.

OUR OWN COUNTRY.

1. 'In our country clean people have white skins. Other white people live in the countries near to England.'

2. 'The white people do the best work. They build the finest houses and the largest ships.'

3. 'They know how to make steam drag them on the railway, and push their ships across the sea.'

4. 'The good things of other lands are brought to this country in ships.'

5. 'Rice, and sugar, and dates, and other fruits come to us from the lands where the heat of the sun is great.'

6. 'The warmest furs are brought from the cold countries covered with snow.'

7. 'Silk, cotton, and wool are sent to us in ship loads from places far away ; and we weave them into goods for clothing.'

8. 'Every thing which we get from other lands must come to us in ships. Our country is a large island.'

9. 'The places or harbours where the ships unload their cargoes are called *ports*.'

10. 'Harbours must have smooth water. Some ports are on the banks of rivers.'

brought	white	drag	cloth-ing
fruits	great	house	warm-est
load	grows	snow	cold-est
build	is-land	weave	rail-way

LESSON 35.

WHAT WE EAT, DRINK, AND WEAR.

1. Some of our food grows in our own country. But we have learnt that many things which we like to eat are brought to us from other lands.

2. 'If there were no ships and no sailors, could we never have a rice pudding?' said Fred.

3. 'Our cows give us the milk,' said Ben. 'But you know that the rice and the sugar-cane grow in warmer countries.'

4. 'No oranges ! no raisins ! no dates ! no figs ! We should never have fruits from hot countries if there were no ships to bring them across the seas.'

5. 'And no plum-cake nor plum-pudding, if there were no brave sailors to fetch the raisins and the currants from distant lands.'

6. 'At almost every meal something on the table may make us think of our sailors.'

7. 'Tea and coffee and cocoa all come to us across the ocean. We cannot forget the Chinese, who gather the leaves of the tea-plant thousands of miles away for our use.'

8. 'Nor the negroes and others who pick the coffee berries for us beneath a burning sun.'

9. 'And do our clothes, too, come from distant lands?'

10. 'Silk is brought from many parts of the world. Some silk, we know, is sent from China.'

11. 'We have learnt that cotton grows in hot countries.

12. 'But some cloth is made from the wool of our sheep.

13. 'And linen is made from the flax-plant, which grows in our own country.

14. 'We weave the cotton, the wool, and the silk for our clothing, and we can make it of what colour we please.'

15. 'And we have furs for the winter. Are these brought from countries covered with snow?'

16. 'Yes, my boys. The warmest furs come from the coldest parts of the world. You know the little Eskimo was clad in furs from "top to toe."'

17. 'What should we do

without ships ? ' said Fred. ' We should never have nice things to eat if sailors could not cross the sea.'

18. ' Out of sight of land the compass is often their only guide. But by night as well as by day their ships are sailing homeward, each with a cargo of good things for the boys and girls of our islands.'

19. ' It seems,' said Ben, ' that most of what we eat, and what we drink, and what we wear comes from other lands.'

20. ' That is true, my boy. And in your houses are many things that have crossed the ocean. You will be a good geographer when you know how they were brought to your house from countries in

the north or south, east or west.'

toe	crossed	o-cean	true
nice	pud-ding	home-ward	cow
rice	rai-sins	cov-ered	sheep
eat	cur-rant	car-go	wool
plum	cof-fee	or-an-ge	wear
dates	co-coa	ge-o-graph-er	clad

LESSON 36.

BRITISH ISLES.

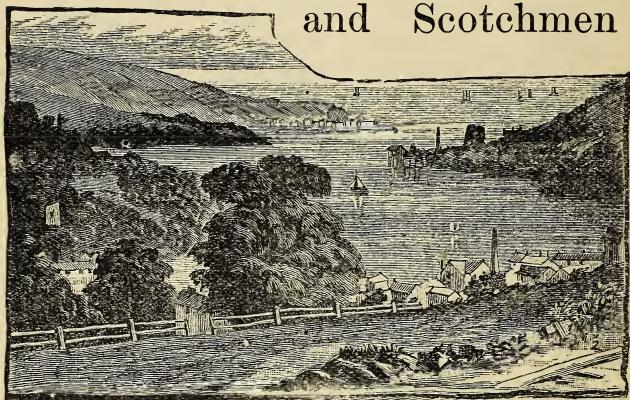
1. England is one part of the large island on which we live.

2. The northern part of our island is called Scotland. Wales is another part, on the west side of England.

3. Scotland contains many hills and high mountains, and large and fine lakes are found in the valleys.

4. Wales is also a hilly country. The highest of its mountains is called Snowdon, because it is often covered with snow.

5. Englishmen, Welshmen,
and Scotchmen



A HARBOUR IN ENGLAND.

live on this large island which is called Great Britain.

6. Ireland is also a part of our country. It is another large island and is west of England.

7. These two large islands,

NORTH.



SOUTH.

MAP OF THE BRITISH ISLES,

and many small ones besides, are called the British Islands.

8. It is now easy to travel to any part of our country. There are good roads almost everywhere.

9. But most people who visit the lakes among the mountains of England or Wales or Scotland go by the train on the railway. If they wish to see the Irish lakes, they must cross the sea.

10. Steamships sail from many ports, and many people go by sea to places on the coasts of our Islands.

Eng-land	Eng-lish-men	is-lands	isles
Scot-land	Scotch-men	val-ley	ones
Ire-land	Ir-ish-men	high-est	wish
Brit-ain	Welsh-men	steam-ship	which
Brit-ish	Snow-don	con-tain	Wales

LESSON 37.

MY NATIVE LAND.

Before all lands in east or
west

I love my native land the best;
Nor gold nor jewels here are
found,

But men of noble souls abound.
To all the world I give my
hand,

My *heart* I give my native land.

gold	na-tive	a-bound	found
souls	jew-els	be-fore	world

LESSON 38.

A GOOD COUNTRY FOR A HOME.

1. 'I am glad that my home is in England,' said Ben. 'I should not like to live in a country where it is always very hot.'

2. 'And I do not think I

should like to stay in a land that is always covered with snow,' said Fred.

3. 'In our country it is not often very hot or very cold. On almost every day in the year children can have their games out of doors.'

4. 'But the rain stops our play sometimes,' said Ben. 'Is there any country where there is no rain?'

5. 'There are parts of the world where clouds are not often seen, and where rain never falls.'

6. 'Then how do the trees grow?' asked Fred. 'And where do the beasts get water to drink?'

7. 'Few plants or animals can live in such a dry country.'

Trees grow only near the wells, and these springs are far apart.'

8. 'I would rather stay in England,' said Ben. 'I can play indoors on a rainy day. The country must be strange without trees.'

9. 'And instead of green grass there is nothing but sand; dry hot sand. I am sure you would not wish to live in such a desert land.'

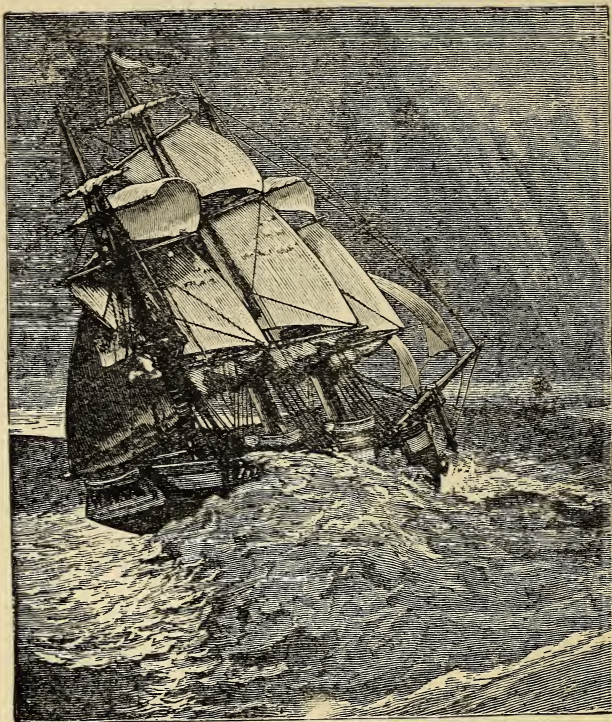
10. 'I would like to see such a country,' said Fred; 'but I would rather live here in Old England.'

chil-dren
some-times
no-thing
coun-try

would
should
doors
beasts

stops
strange
games
where

rain-y
ra-ther
des-ert
cov-ered



HOMeward BOUND.

LESSON 39.

OLD ENGLAND FOR EVER.

I.

Old England for ever !
No power shall sever

My heart from the land of my
birth ;

It is the land of the brave,
Which none shall enslave,
It is the happiest land upon earth.

II.

It is the land of the free,—
So it ever shall be,—
Which no earthly power can bind;
Ere Britons be slaves,
She shall sink in the waves,
And leave not a vestige behind.

III.

If the African stand
But once on her strand,
That moment his freedom he
gains ;
A captive no more,
He leaps on her shore,
And breaks from him slavery's
chains.

IV.

Dear land of my birth !
 Brightest spot upon earth !
 From thee my heart never shall
 roam ;
 I gladly will prize
 The blessings that rise
 From England, my country, my
 home !

heart	mo-ment	be-hind	leave
birth	sev-er	en-slave	none
earth	pow-er	sla-very	slaves
stand	earth-ly	free-dom	chains
strand	Brit-ons	hap-pi-est	prize
breaks	cap-tive	Af-ri-can	once

LESSON 40.

THE OCEAN.

1. ' My Uncle Henry is a
 sailor,' said Ben. ' He has been
 on board a large ship for many
 years.'

2. 'Has your uncle ever been far away from England?'

3. 'Oh yes, Fred. He has sailed all round the world in his ship.'

4. 'Is the sea to be found in all parts of the world?'

5. 'Uncle says that there is more water than land. He tells me that much more than half the world is covered by the ocean.'

6. 'What fun it must be to sail about from place to place! I should like to go to other countries.'

7. 'It is pleasant on ship-board when the sea is calm and smooth,' said Ben. 'But in a storm you would not think much of the fun.'

8. 'What makes a storm on the ocean?' said Fred.

9. 'When a strong wind blows it raises the sea into great waves. The ship then rolls about, and sometimes the sea dashes over upon the deck.'

10. 'Then the sailors must get wet! No, I should not like to be on the sea in stormy weather.'

11. 'Sailors often feel the spray when the waves beat against the ship. But they do not mind a little salt water.'

12. 'But are the ships never hurt in a storm?' said Fred.

13. 'Sometimes the wind rends the sails, and the masts are broken. If the ship is driven by a storm upon the rocks, it may be dashed to pieces.'

14. 'How brave our sailors

must be ! It cannot be always fine weather on the ocean.'

15. 'No, there are storms sometimes. Shipwrecks take place mostly when the wind is high, or the night is so dark that the rocks cannot be seen.'

16. 'Cannot the sailors see the land by starlight or moonlight ?'

17. 'In stormy weather dark clouds often cover the sky. On our coasts there are lighthouses to warn the sailors not to come too near. The bright light of the lantern is seen a long way off upon the sea.'

half	piec-es	rais-es	smooth
deck	dash-es	lan-tern	years
storm	weath-er	bro-ken	deck
rolls	un-cle	ship-board	coasts
rocks	Hen-ry	ship-wrecks	clouds

LESSON 41.

INDUSTRY.

1. 'All the people in the world seem to have something to do. They have to work to get their living.'

2. 'Some trap birds ; some catch fish ; and others hunt wild beasts in the forest, or chase them in the plain.'

3. 'I should not like to be a hunter on the snow and slippery ice, or go out fishing in a small skin-boat like an Eskimo,' said Fred.

4. 'Nor should I wish to be always chasing wild beasts under a burning sun,' said Ben. 'I would rather till the ground.'

5. 'Few people live in lands where it is very hot or very

cold. In most countries men plough the fields, sow seed, and reap the harvest.

6. 'Others grind the corn, or make the flour into bread.

7. 'Many take charge of plants and trees that they may have plenty of fruit to gather.

8. 'Shepherds shear their sheep that we may have wool for our clothing, and the skins of many kinds of animals are made into leather.

9. 'Some people take care of silkworms, and wind off their tiny threads of silk.

10. 'In hot countries thousands of negroes gather cotton when it is ripe, and in colder lands many persons plant flax, of which to make linen.

11. 'Men and women every-

where are at work, getting their food from the air, the land, and the water; birds, beasts, and fishes.

12. 'Or they are tilling the ground, reaping the corn, or gathering fruit.

13. 'Or they are getting from plants and animals the things of which we make clothes.

14. 'For spades and ploughs and sickles and nearly all our tools we need iron.

15. 'Some people work in mines beneath the ground to find the iron and the coal to melt it.

16. 'Others build the great mills and factories where silk and wool, cotton and linen are spun and woven, and where our tools of iron are made.

17. 'Many men work at building ships, and in making their ropes and sails. And what a number of sailors there must be !

18. 'Clever men make steam-engines for ships and for factories.

19. 'Some make carts and waggons and coaches to carry the goods from one place to another.

20. 'Others make roads and railways and bridges for the trains to pass along easily.

21. 'And how many keep shops to sell the good things that are brought from all parts of the world !'

22. 'Ah ! Ben, it takes a long time to speak of all the work

that people do to earn their bread. But are there no idle people ?’

23. ‘They that do no work should not eat,’ said Ben. ‘But some people have to think. They draw plans for houses and factories, engines and ships, roads and railways. They make books and pictures.’

24. ‘The work which men do is called their business. The best men are always busy.’

25. ‘I wonder what will be my business when I shall be a man,’ said Fred.

26. ‘The work of people is called their industry. To know the industry carried on in different places is part of geography.’

rath-er	chase	bus-i-ness	wo-men
gath-er	catch	slip-per-y	plen-ty
leath-er	threads	fac-to-ries	wov-en
coach-es	spades	dif-fer-ent	wag-gons
bridg-es	speak	in-dus-try	ne-groes
rail-ways	trains	ge-o-graph-y	shep-herds

LESSON 42.

MANY TONGUES IN THE WORLD.

1. 'My sister says that boys and girls in other lands do not speak like English children.'

2. 'She is quite right, Fred. In some parts of our own islands people do not speak English. In Wales they speak Welsh.'

3. 'Where do people speak French, sir? My sister can talk that language. It is so funny.'

4. 'French is spoken in a country called France, which

is south of England. In other lands children speak other tongues.'

5. 'Do their words also sound very strange, sir?'

6. 'I think you would smile to hear Chinese boys talk, or to listen to the black children of Africa.'

7. 'Could they tell what we say, sir?'

8. 'Oh no, my boy. Chinese or negroes or Red Indians would have first to learn English, if you could not talk to them in their language.'

9. 'They would think our way of talking very funny, I suppose.'

10. 'If we sail across the sea we may reach other lands, and hear many other tongues.'

11. 'But our language is spoken in many parts of the world far, far away from England.'

says	fun-ny	cop-per	quite
girls	lis-ten	people	right
could	spo-ken	coun-try	tongue
speak	lan-guage	ne-groes	strange
Welsh	Chin-ese	In-dians	French

LESSON 43.

CONTINENTS.

1. 'I see, sir, that on the map other countries are not islands like our own country, they seem to be joined on to each other.'

2. 'Yes, Fred, these countries form parts of very big pieces of land. Do you know what these large tracts of land are called?'

3. 'You told us, sir, that the largest seas are called oceans; but I do not know the name of so much land.'

4. 'That would be right about the ocean; and very large tracts of land are called continents. That is a big word; but you will try to remember it.'

5. 'I see, sir,' said Ben; 'I see that each continent may contain many countries.'

6. 'Then is England part of a continent, sir?'

7. 'No, my boy. England is near the continent of Europe; but it is cut off by the sea. This is shown in the map.'

8. 'And if we wished to go from England to the Continent, we should have to go across the sea in a ship.'

9. 'Are all the people on the continent of Europe like us who live in England?'

10. 'My sister,' said Fred, 'told



me that in France the people were very strange in their ways, as well as in the language they speak.'

11. 'And the people in other countries in the continent of Europe are also very different from the French as well as from us.'

12. 'Is Russia a country in Europe, sir? We can see how different the Russians are from us by only looking at a picture of them.'

13. 'Yes. Russia is a large country in Europe, but it is a very long way from England. In winter it is a very cold country, and the Russians have to wear much warmer clothes, and they look very strange.'

join.	coun-tries	man-y	a-cross
piece	is-land	Eu-rope	round
tract	an-oth-er	Rus-sians	should
think	called	pic-ture	clothes
oth-er	o-cean	split	right

LESSON 44.

EUROPE.

1. 'Now, Fred, I will ask you a question. Can you tell me which is the nearest country in Europe to England?'

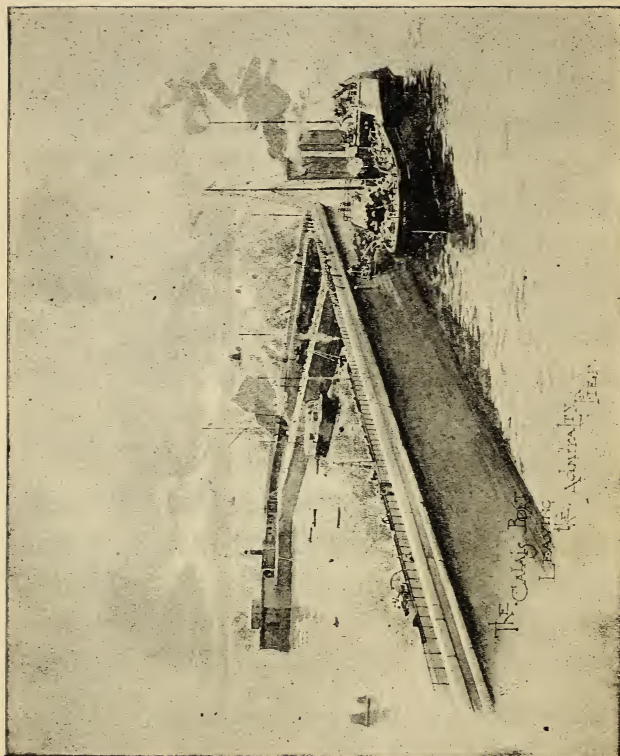
2. 'Oh yes, sir, it is called France. My sister has been there many times, and has told me a great deal about it.'

3. 'And what do we call the people who live in France?'

4. 'We call them the French, sir, and the language they speak is called French; it is very funny to listen to.'

5. 'Now, can you tell me how we should go to France, if we wanted to?'

6. 'First, sir, we should have to get to the edge of England, and,



THE CAIRN FERRY
LEAVING
THE ANCHORAGE

DOVER.

I think, we should do that best by train on the railway.'

7. 'I remember, sir, that we call that part of the land, which is next to the sea, the coast.'

8. 'Quite right, my boy; and when we reached the coast, what should we do then?'

9. 'Then we should go on board a ship, and be taken over by it to the coast of France.'

10. 'I think,' said Ben, 'that I should be a little afraid of going over the sea; it might be rough, and I should not like that.'

11. 'But if the weather was fine and the sea smooth it must be very nice; and to cross the sea to France does not take a long time.'

12. 'Well, I should very much like to go to France, and see the

people and listen to their funny talk. The captain would know how to steer the ship to the nearest port of France.'

which	a-bout	a-fraid	edge
deal	fun-ny	go-ing	train
France	reached	ve-ry	next
ques-tion	ta-ken	cap-tain	board
near-est	o-ver	dan-ger	nice
be-cause	lit-tle	French	does

CHIEF FACTS I HAVE LEARNED.

LESSON 1.

The earth is covered with land and water.
 The solid surface is called the land.
 Plants grow, and animals live on the land.
 Geography tells us very much about the
 land and the water.

LESSON 2.

A sea is a large mass of salt water.
 Rivers, streams, and brooks run over the
 land. Their water is fresh.
 A pond is water with land round it. If
 it is large, we call it a lake.

LESSONS 3-4.

The chief or cardinal points of the compass are north, south, east, and west.
 The sun is in the south at noon; it is
 towards the east in the morning, and
 towards the west every night.

LESSON 6-7.

The compass needle always points towards the north.

The compass card shows us where to find the other cardinal points.

The pole star marks the north part of the sky at night.

LESSON 9.

The bare solid land is called rock, as clay, sand, and chalk.

Grassy slopes are called downs.

If trees cover the ground they form a forest.

LESSON 12-15.

When we draw the likeness of an object we make a picture.

When we draw lines to show the position of the walls and doors of a house we make a plan.

When we draw lines to show the position of towns, rivers, and countries we make a map.

LESSON 17.

An island is land surrounded by water.

The coast is the land next the sea.

The sand and rocks washed by the tide form the shore.

LESSON 18.

Brooks and rills are small streams of fresh water. They enter a river or a lake.

Rivers are large bodies of running water. They enter the sea.

Brooks and rivers obtain their water either from the rain or from springs.

LESSON 19-20.

A spring is formed when the water which has soaked into the ground runs out again.

A well is a hole dug deep enough to reach the water beneath the soil.

LESSON 22.

Spring water is generally cold.

In some places the water is hot enough to form a hot spring.

A burning mountain shoots forth steam and molten rock.

LESSON 23-25.

When the sun is very high we have our summer.

Countries that grow sugar and rice have warm days and nights.

Monkeys, tigers, lions, and elephants are found in hot countries.

The bear and the whale are large animals which live in cold countries.

LESSON 27.

Black people live in hot countries.

The Eskimo live in cold countries.

They build their houses with ice and snow and make their clothes of skins.

LESSON 31-33.

People with yellow skins live in China, Japan, and India.

Tea comes from China.

Silk and sugar candy also come from China.

The Red Indians live in America.

LESSON 34.

People with white skins live in England and the countries near.

The white people are the richest and the best fed and clothed of all people.

Ships bring many things to England from other countries.

Oranges, coffee, and cocoa for food, silk, cotton, and wool for clothes.

LESSON 36.

England, Scotland, and Wales make up the island of Great Britain.

Ireland, Great Britain, and the little islands near make up the British Islands.

The people who live in these islands are called English, Scotch, Welsh, and Irish.

LESSON 40.

More than half the world is covered with water.

The largest masses of water are called oceans.

These oceans are often crossed by English sailors, who are sometimes caught in a storm and shipwrecked.

LESSON 41.

People in the same country work at many trades.

The inhabitants of all the countries in the world speak in many tongues.

England is part of the continent of Europe.
England, Wales, and Scotland form an island, so we have to go by ships to reach other parts of the continent of Europe.

LESSON 44.

There are many countries in each continent.

The nearest country to us is France.

The sea between us and France is called the Channel.

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